

BOHEMIAN BEER BUSINESS

1. [ALMANACK.] 'CHOTESCHAU, Christian Joachim, von' [pseud. Johann Franz NOWAK]. Neuer Titular-Calender zu ehren des H. Wenceslai Fürsten / Martyrer / und Patrons des Königreichs Böheimb. Beschrieben durch Christian Joachim von Choteschau / Auff das Jahr 1713. Gemeine Jahr. Mit allergnäd: ihro Kayserl: und Königl: Majest: Privilegio. Prague, Georg Labaun, [1713].

4to, pp. [2], [54 (with 52 interleaved blanks)], [35], [21]; printed in red and black throughout, title within elaborate woodcut border, typographic frame to each page of calendar, woodcut tailpiece; some marking, light dampstaining to last few leaves, upper outer corner of last four leaves gnawed (touching a single letter on the last leaf), edges frayed and chipped; a good copy nonetheless, bound in contemporary paste-patterned wrappers, date to upper cover in ink; wrappers worn, with chipping and tears to margin, spine mostly perished; contemporary annotations in ink to interleaved blanks. £875

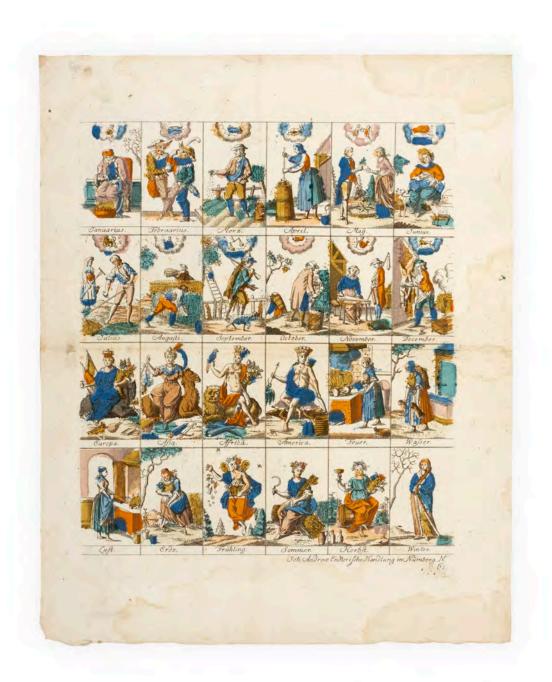
An annotated Bohemian almanack for the year 1713, with extensive manuscript notes by a local brewer.

The almanack contains a calendar for the year 1713, with a list of ecclesiastical, legal, and civil institutions and agencies, and a 'Conjectura astrologia astronomica'. According to the title, the text is by Christian Joachim von Choteschau (Chotešov), a pseudonym for the Premonstratensian pastor Johann Franz Nowak (1683–1753), who first took over publication of the almanack from Petrus Grünwald – the founder of the series – in 1712 and continued to supervise its publication until his death in 1769 (Biobibliographisches Handbuch der Kalendermacher von 1550 bis 1750).

The present copy features a number of contemporary ink annotations to the interleaved blanks facing the calendar. The owner appears to have been a brewer, or someone heavily involved in the commerce of beer: the majority of his annotations refer to payments made to the 'Accies-Amt', the excise office, and the production of both 'Bitter Bier' and 'Weiß Bier'.



Wright Light goffen in Say



CALENDARS AND CONTINENTS

2. [LABOURS OF THE MONTHS &c.] Januarius. Februarius. Merz. April ... Nuremberg, Joh. Andreae Endterische Handlung, [second half of eighteenth century].

Copper engraving (sheet 428 x 343 mm, plate 343 x 271 mm), with 24 scenes in compartments in 4 rows of 6, each with caption at foot, 'Joh Andreae Endterische Handlung in Nürnberg N. 61' to bottom right; somewhat crude contemporary hand colouring in blue, yellow, orange, and pink; horizontal and vertical creases from folding, some light marginal dampstaining, a few tiny holes, a couple of small repairs to blank verso.

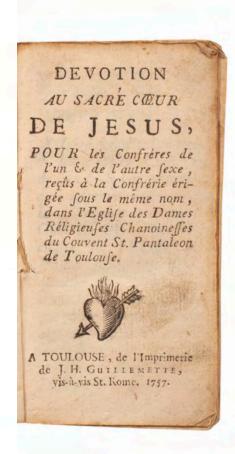
A scarce popular print depicting the labours of the months and signs of the zodiac, four continents, the four classical elements, and the four seasons.

The top half of the engraving is devoted to the twelve months of the year, beginning with an amply clothed man warming himself before a brazier, with the sign for Aquarius above. The remaining months include a pair of jesters in February, a courtly couple in May, sheep shearing in June, hunting and gathering in September, and butchering a pig in December. The lower half portrays the four continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; the four elements fire, water, air, and earth, all represented by a female figure undertaking chores in the house and garden; and the four seasons, with spring shown as a winged and bare-breasted female figure strewing flowers from a basket with swallows in the background.

The Endterische Handlung – successors to the Nuremberg printer and publisher Johann Andreas Endter (1625-1670) – remained in operation until 1854.

We have been unable to trace any other copies.





CASED IN AN ALMANACK BINDING

3. [CONFRATERNITY OF THE SACRED HEART.] Devotion au Sacré Coeur de Jesus, pour les confrères de l'un et de l'autre sexe, reçus à la confrérie érigée sous le même nom, dans l'eglise des dames réligieuses chanoinesses du Couvent St Pantaleon de Toulouse. *Toulouse, Jean-Henri Guillemette, 1757*.

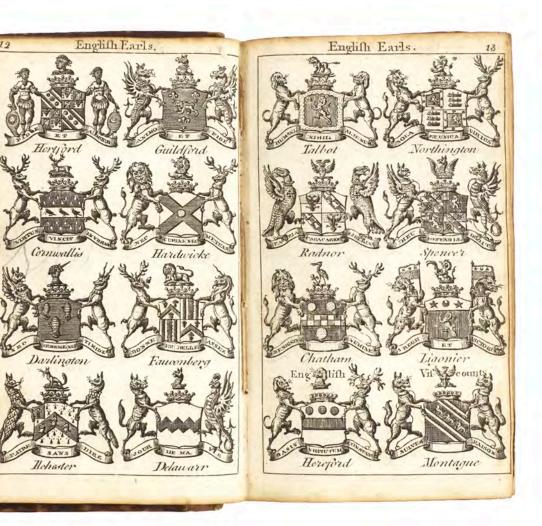
12mo, pp. 68, [4 (blank)]; woodcuts of sacred heart to title, p. 4, and p. 66, head- and tailpieces; title-page a little dusty, a little tearing to inner margins of first quire due to stitching, pp. 7-10 slightly loose; overall very good, text block stab-stitched, sewn into contemporary red morocco boards, gilt borders and central arms of France to covers, spine gilt in compartments, blue watered silk pastedowns (*remboîtage* likely using a binding from an almanack); slight wear to extremities, text block projecting from foreedge; nineteenth-century bookplate to front pastedown.

Very rare pocket-sized devotional manual for both male and female members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus established at the fourteenth-century Convent of Saint-Pantaléon of the Canonesses Regular of Saint Augustine in Toulouse.

The confraternity was open to both women and men, with members expected to undertake acts of piety and charity. The text here begins with a papal brief issued by Clement XII in 1736 explaining the privileges granted to current and future members, including those assisting at burials and in teaching the word of God. Then follows a series of meditations on the feast of the Sacred Heart, acts of consecration, adoration, love, contrition and penance, and several prayers and litanies. The *avertissement* at the start states that anyone wishing to join the confraternity should apply to 'Madame la Sacristaine'.

Jean-Henri Guillemette (1714–1777) served as printer to both the university and the royal college of surgery of Toulouse, and also sat as an *avocat* in the city's *parlement*.

No copies traced in the UK or US. CCfr finds only one copy, at the Bibliothèque Universitaire de l'Arsenal, Toulouse.



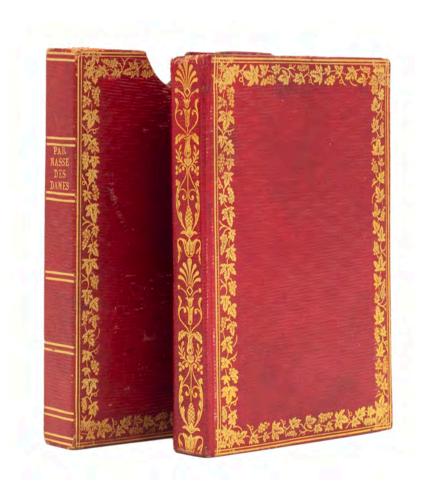
4. [ALMANACKS.] The Royal Kalendar; or complete and correct annual Register for England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, for the Year 1769 [-1772, 1776-8, 1780-2, 1787, 1793-5, 1804] ... London, Printed for J. Almon et al. [later J. Debrett et al.] [1768-1803].

14 volumes (with two copies of 1769), 12mo, all but two (1769 and 1794) bound with an almanack (either *Rider's British Merlin* or *Cardanus Rider's Sheet Almanack*, the almanack portion printed in red and black and often interleaved with blanks), the examples for 1769 include a 48-page engraved peerage, the examples for 1782 and 1793 are also bound with editions of *The Companion to the Royal Kalendar*); in contemporary calf or sheep, worn, some boards detached.

The *Royal Kalendar* was begun in 1767 by John Almon, 'upon a new and more extensive plan than any hitherto offered to the public,' though earlier equivalents included the *Court Kalendar* and the *Court and City Register*. Like those works it was offered with or without an almanack – generally issues of *Rider's British Merlin* or the cheaper *Cardanus Rider's Sheet Almanack*. For some years new corrected editions were published in January and April – all those found here are the first printings. The first three issues (for the years 1767 to 1769) also included a 48-page engraved section providing the arms of the Earls, Dukes, and Barons of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is particularly interesting to note the swelling and contraction of land and sea forces during the American Revolutionary War and then the French Revolutionary Wars. Almon was succeeded by Debrett in 1782, and later by Stockdale.

For the earliest issue here, 1769, ESTC lists three locations only: BL (three copies, one imperfect), Bodley, and Huntington. Many others are uncommon, especially in North America.

Further details available on request.

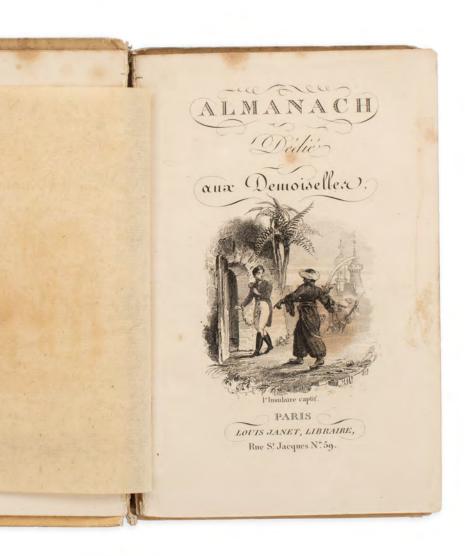


5. [ALMANACK.] Le Parnasse des dames. *Paris, Janet,* [1814].

18mo in 6s, pp. [14], 184, [8 ('Calendrier pour l'an 1814')], with engraved title with vignette, and 6 engraved plates, each with tissue guard; calendar printed within typographic border; a little marginal foxing; else a very good copy in a contemporary red straight-grained morocco case-binding, borders within a roll-tooled gilt frame of grapes and vine leaves, spine gilt to a neoclassical design, edges gilt; in a matching slipcase, lettered in gilt, lightly rubbed.

An attractive copy of Janet's *Parnasse des dames*, a pocket-book alamanac on art and literature aimed at a female readership.

The little volume contains a broad miscellany of verse, some by female authors, prefaced by engraved copies of works by seventeenth-century French and Dutch painters (Nicolas Poussin, Metzu, Antoine Le Nain, David Teniers twice, and van der Heyden), each accompanied by explanatory text.



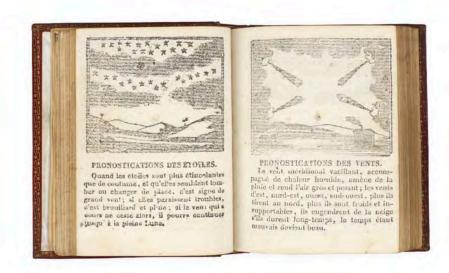
6. [ALMANACK.] Almanach dédié aux demoiselles. *Paris, [Jules Didot for] Louis Janet, Libraire, [c. 1826].*

12mo, pp. [16], 164, with engraved title-page with vignette, six further engraved plates, tissue guards; with half-title; small dusty mark to title-page, lightly foxed, some occasional light foxing throughout, but a good copy; in original printed card wrappers, vine-leaves and classical heads; upper hinge cracked; silk tab to front pastedown; matching slipcase, rubbed, lacking bottom; twentieth-century engraved bookplate to front pastedown, inscription 'Harriet from Polly, Christmas 1913'.

A charming gift book for ladies containing poetry and short prose stories by sixty-five authors, illustrated with six engraved plates and containing early verse by Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas.

Edited by the translator and poet Charles Malo and published by Louis Janet, these illustrated gift-books for ladies appeared as early as 1812, each with six engraved illustrations (here landscapes, scenes of devotion, and fishing scenes), and an anthology of verse and short stories. Submissions to the *Almanach* appear to have been open to all – Malo's opening *avis du rédacteur* requests that prospective contributors send their manuscripts directly to Janet by 15 May for inclusion in the next issue – with work by the fourteen-year-old 'Pétronille L*** appearing alongside the likes of Dumas and Hugo. This issue contains Dumas's eighteen-stanza poem *Souvenirs*, first published in *La Psyché* in 1826. He appears to have been a repeating contributor: *La rose rouge et la rose blanche*, seemingly his earliest known published work, had appeared in the *Almanach* of 1824 (Reed).

Carteret, Les almanachs français II, 1634.





THE GENDARME AND THE CHEESE

7. [ALMANACK.] Le double Liègeois, almanach journalier pour 1842, supputé par M. Math. Laensberg, suivi de ses véritables prophéties. *Liège and Paris, Stahl, [1841]*.

12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. [240]; large woodcut vignette to title and numerous woodcuts printed in text; crease to title, adhesion to f. $(13)3^r$, a little light foxing; a very good copy in contemporary red morocco, gilt border and frame to covers, spine gilt and lettered directly, gilt edges and turn-ins, watered silk endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed.

£225

Rare issue of the long-running and highly entertaining *Almanach de Liège*, illustrated with numerous crudely printed woodcuts.

Alongside advice on forecasting the weather, month-by-month tips on gardening, lists of fairs, horoscopes, and adverts for medicinal cures, the content includes delightfully vague predictions of future events and numerous amusing stories and anecdotes. Spring promises an 'atrocious assassination of three individuals and the mutilation of their bodies', while in May readers could look forward to 'a furious beast' causing 'great destruction and the death of many'. The short comic stories include 'The gendarme and the cheese', in which the titular policeman is given the slip by a thief while distracted by a Gruyère.

The woodcuts include an unusable map of France, portraits of King Louis Philippe and his wife, and medallions of past French kings (as well as Napoleon) with accompanying biographies.

No copies outside France on OCLC.

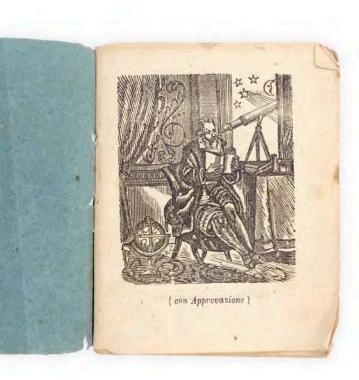
8. [ALMANACK.] The Bijou Almanack for 1845. *London, T. Goode, [1845].*

64mo? (28 x 17 mm), ff. [24], with 12 full-page illustrations; a good copy in the original midnight blue glazed paper wrappers (front cover printed in gilt, now entirely rubbed away), edges gilt.

An attractive miniature stereotyped almanack of the type popularized by Albert Schloss from 1836 (his productions often came in a special box with a magnifying glass). Thomas Goode was one of a number of publishers to produce cheap imitations. The contents here are largely financial, and include a list of bankers, transfer days, and bill stamps.

Library Hub records copies at the BL and NLS only.







9. [ALMANACK.] Lunario per l'anno 1855. Dell'insigne astronomo filos. e mat. Settimo Cajo Baccelli il vero rampollo dell'estinto Cajo, preceduto dale solite poesie giocose del D. Antonio Guadagnoli con le fiere che si fanno in Toscana e con le solite genealogie. Florence, brothers Formigli, 1854.

16mo, pp. 80; with full-page woodcut of astrologer at his telescope to p. [1] and shooting star printer's device to p. [2], woodcuts depicting the phases of the moon and the signs of the zodiac throughout; lightly toned with the occasional spot; but a good copy, pamphlet-stitched in contemporary blue wrappers.

A curious and very rare almanack for 1855, containing, *inter alia*, a bitter dispute between a pumpkin and a turnip, a condemnation of avarice, and global population statistics.

The seventeenth-century astrologer Sesto Caio Baccelli lent his name to a series of popular nineteenth-century Tuscan almanacks, several of them printed by Giovanni Formigli in Florence. Antonio Guadagnoli (1798–1858) contributed humorous poems and prefaces to the *Sesto Caio Baccelli* from 1832 to 1854, when Formigli advanced the title to *Settimo Caio Baccelli*, perhaps to distinguish his publications from similar Florentine publications of the time.

The almanack includes overviews of the four seasons and zodiacal woodcuts for the months with often-ominous horoscopes: April promises pleasant weather, but warns that gambling tears apart families and will result in the downfall of society, and in August one should avoid consuming unripe fruits and maintain high standards of personal hygiene to avoid the spread of cholera. It is prefaced by an unusual essay on greed and its consequences (melancholy, madness, and, in extreme cases, suicide), citing Voltaire, Montesquieu, and St Paul; statistics on the population and area of the world's nations, with a separate table for the regions of Italy (totalling 27,713,000 inhabitants, but excluding '40,000 Israeliti, e 24,000 riformati Greci non uniti'); and Guadagnoli's humorous poem on the tumultuous relationship between a rather haughty pumpkin and an embittered turnip, which appears here for the first time.

Not on OCLC or Library Hub. ICCU finds a single copy in Italy, at Pisa.

UNRECORDED ALMANACK FOR LADIES

10. [ALMANACK.] Almanacco delle Dame. Florence, F. Canale, [1883].

32mo (95 x 65 mm), pp. 128 (p. 124 misnumbered '89'), with 4 chromolithographic plates and chromolithographic title printed in pink and gold with ornamental borders; headings printed in a variety of typefaces; occasional light spotting but a very good copy; in original boards with colour-printed illustrations, edges gilt, yellow endpapers, preserved in the original gilt paper slipcase, likewise with illustrated panels; slipcase edges lightly worn, though panels remain brightly coloured and in fine condition.

£275

A lavishly decorated – and seemingly unrecorded – Florentine almanack for ladies, containing love poetry, notable dates, and illustrating the latest fashions of 1883.



Such publications for women, especially popular in Tuscany and Lombardy from the late eighteenth century to the close of the nineteenth, typically include the dates of lunar phases and eclipses, moveable feasts and feast days, and significant dates pertaining to the royal family; this example is characterised in particular by the inclusion of four beautiful fashion plates, and a selection of light-hearted and largely unpublished poetry. Of the twenty-one poems 'for the fairer sex' contained in the present volume, all are listed anonymously save for 'Il Sole d'Agosto' by Antonio Stoppani, author of *Il bel paese* (1876). *Almanacchi delle dame* were available at several price points: our copy, with its gilt edges and slipcase, and charming coloured panels depicting scenes of maternal love, is a particularly ornate example and would likely have been among the most expensive almanacks on the market.

In the market for ladies' almanacks existed a 'plurality of key figures (printers, typographers, engravers, stationers, financiers) whose roles frequently overlapped' (*Giornali di donne in Toscana*, p. 24 *trans*.), resulting in a multitude of analogous publications issued contemporaneously and under the same titles. In the *Giornali di donne in Toscana*, Simonetta Soldani records an 1884 almanack printed by a G. Canale in Florence, likewise with 128 pages and verse dedicated 'Al gentil sesso' (no. 67); although no other Canale-printed almanacks are listed, she suggests the possibility of a wider body of work associated with the Canali throughout the nineteenth century (see also nos 19, 30, 35, and 43).

Franchini, Pacini, and Soldani, Giornali di donne in Toscana (2007).







III. [ALMANACK.] Almanach des Schocken Verlags auf das Jahr 5694. *Berlin, Schocken Verlag, 1933*.

12mo, pp. 132; an excellent copy in the original yellow printed wrappers; rear cover lightly soiled; loosely inserted miniature *Kalendarium auf das Jahr 5694* (78 x 55 mm), pp. [8], printed in Hebrew and German in red and black; contemporary stamp of the Judaica bookshop Kedem, in Berlin-Charlottenburg, to title-page.

The first almanack issued by Schocken Verlag in Berlin, a Jewish publishing house which managed to operate until 1938 in spite of the National Socialist regime, including contributions from Franz Kafka, Franz Rosenzweig, Gerschom Scholem, and Martin Buber.

Owned by Jewish business magnate Salman Schocken, the press exclusively published work by German-speaking Jewish authors or non-Jewish authors on themes of Jewish interest, and following Hitler's accession to power in 1933 was restricted to publishing in limited editions and selling exclusively to Jewish readers. Here, Kafka's reflections on Kierkegaard's *Fear and Trembling*, supplied by Max Brod from a letter to Robert Klopstock c. 1920, appears alongside translations by Buber (who was a freelance editor and consultant for Schocken Verlag) from Yiddish and Hebrew into German, Rosenzweig's reflections on German-Jewish identity, population statistics from Palestine, and publisher's advertisements, *inter alia*.

The last almanack issued by the press was for the year 5699 (1938/39), at which point Schocken re-established the publishing house in Jerusalem and New York. Loosely inserted is a miniature calendar for the Hebrew year 5694 (1933-4), with Jewish holidays noted in Hebrew and Christian holidays (Christmas, Good Friday, Bußtag, Easter) in German.

Dahm II, col. 835.





[ALMANACK.] Almanach des Schocken Verlags auf das Jahr 5695. *Berlin, Schocken Verlag, 1934.*

12mo, pp. 158; an excellent copy in the original blue printed wrappers; spine lightly sunned; loosely inserted miniature *Kalendarium auf das Jahr 5695* (78 x 55 mm), pp. [8], printed in Hebrew and German in red and black, [4] pp. of facsimile bound after p. 128.

An anthology of Jewish bibliography, poetry, letters, translation, and philosophy published as part of Schocken Verlag's series of almanacks, including contributions by Max Brod and Kafka's reflections on Yiddish theatre in Prague.

The *Almanach* contains twenty-seven contributions from the likes of Leo Baeck, Martin Buber, Chaim Nachman Bialik, and Franz Rosenzweig, with a loosely inserted miniature Hebrew–German *Kalendarium* for the year 5695 (1934-5).

Particularly notable is the inclusion of Kafka's 'Aufzeichnungen über eine jüdische Wandertruppe', an excerpt from his diaries describing his meeting with a troupe of Yiddish actors in the Café Savoy in Prague in 1911. This encounter was his first brush with the world of Yiddish theatre, a theme which would recur at length in his diaries and had a profound effect on his writing. The passage was later published in an extended version in the *Tagebücher* volume of Kafka's *Gesammelte Schriften* as edited by Max Brod, still in progress at the time of the *Almanach*'s publication and only published in full from 1935-7, likewise by Schocken, who had acquired world publishing rights for all of Kafka's then-unpublished work in 1935.

Salman Schocken, the founder of the press, is most likely the 'S.S.' who provides a bibliographical account of previously unrecorded material printed by the first Jewish printers in Poland (pp. 129-35), with a four-page facsimile containing the colophon of brothers Shmuel, Asher, and Elyakim Helicz and extracts from their publications in Yiddish and Hebrew.

Dahm II, col. 836.

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